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Identity and Access Assurance Solution

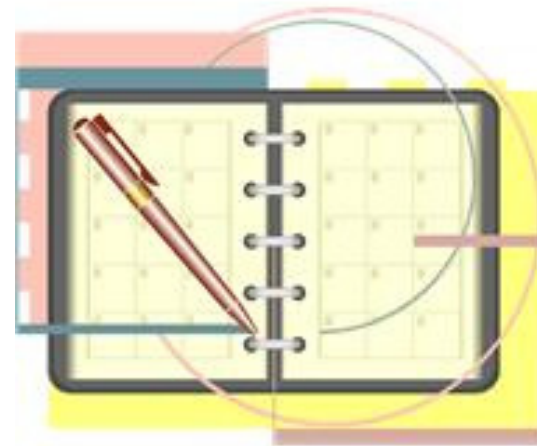
Nebraska Cyber Security Conference

26 July 2011



Agenda

- What organizations care about
- Identity and access assurance (IAA) in the context of IBM's security framework
- IAA details
 - Identity management
 - Authentication and authorization
 - User activity monitoring
- Special case: Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
- IAA design patterns



Fundamentally, organizations care about two things

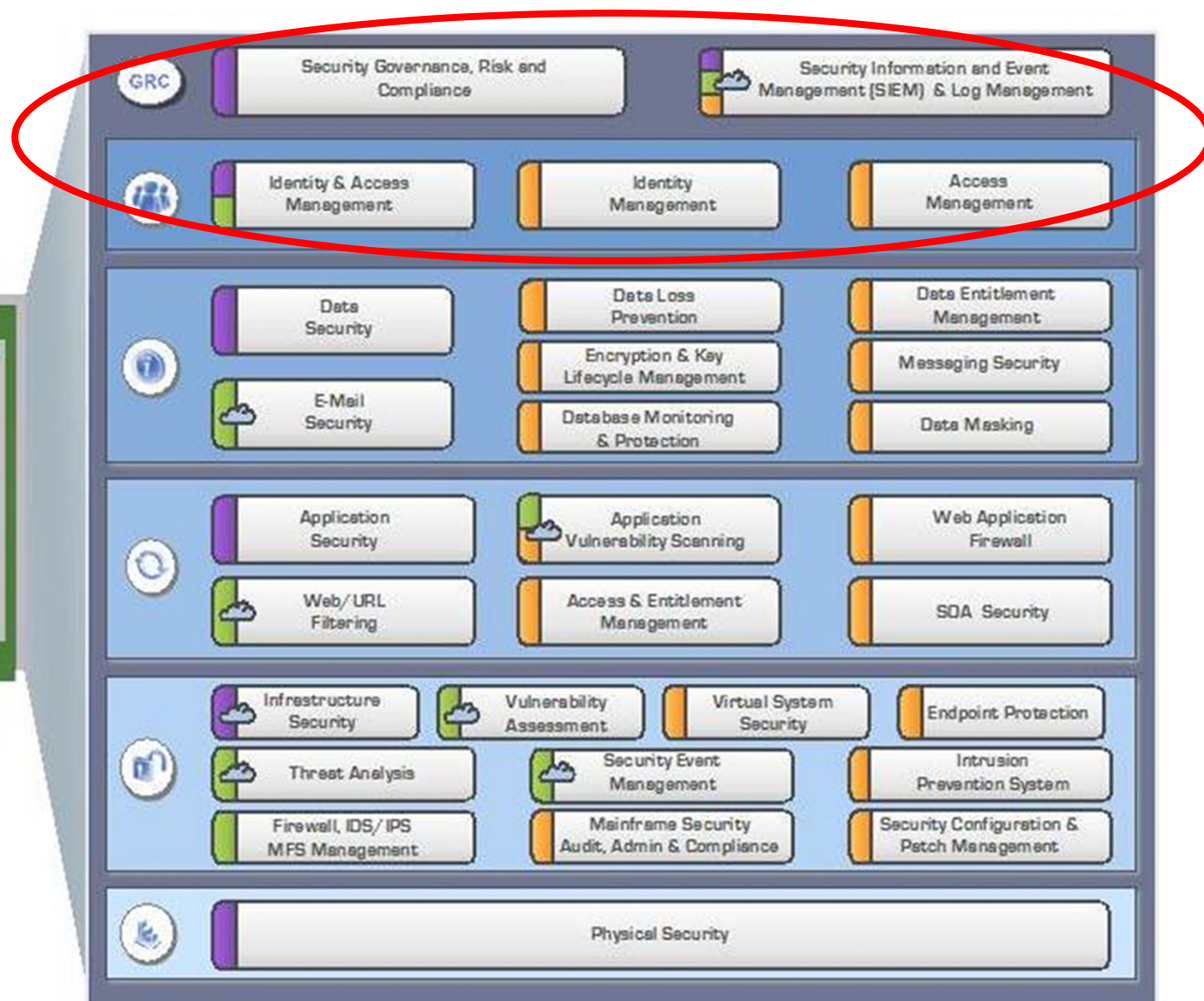
- The continuity of their operations, and
- Protecting sensitive/critical information

Or, put another way, staying out of the news and staying out of court!

- To achieve this, organizations need to:
 1. Know **who** is coming into their systems,
 2. Know **what** they did, and
 3. Be able to **prove it** to their internal auditors and external regulators.

IBM's security framework and solutions

- Professional Services
- Managed Services
- Products
- Cloud Delivered



Identity and access assurance

- Quickly and auditably establish set and recertify user accounts and user account access across all target systems from one canonical user definition
- Discover existing roles and perform role engineering
- Quickly locate and manage expired/invalid user accounts
- Provide user self-registration/enrollment where permitted by policy
- Increase productivity through secure unified single sign-on (USSO):
 - * web
 - * desktop
 - * federated (SAML, WS-Federation)
 - * multi-factor I&A mechanisms

Identity Management

- Securely enroll, manage, suspend and terminate users and their access rights

- Control access to resources (e.g., applications, information) consistently across enterprise, web and SOA-based applications
- Aggregate auditable events in a protected log depot, normalize into W7 format, and provide dashboards and reports to internal auditors and external regulators

Access Management

- Identify and authenticate users via single sign-on and authorize what they can do

User Activity Auditing

- Continuously monitor, audit and report on user activity

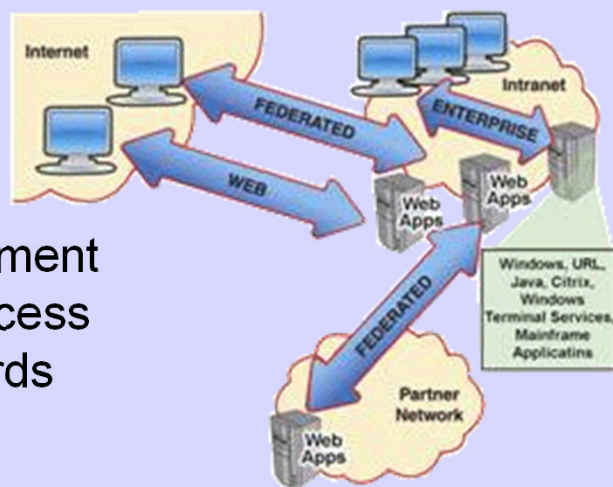


Why Identity and access assurance?

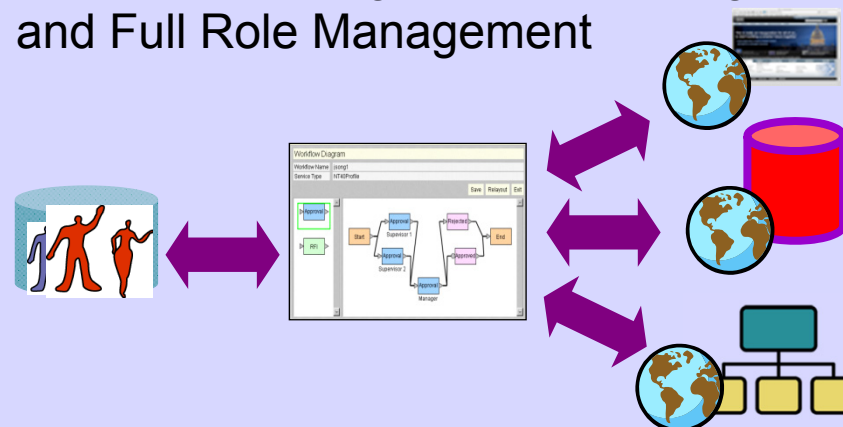
- Improve service
 - Common IT services portal can offer identity services
 - Enable collaboration via role-based portals with access to enterprise services and applications
 - Increase reach with federated models leveraging trusted identity information
- Reduce Cost
 - Reduce help desk costs, password resets
 - More efficiently manage restructuring
- Manage Risk
 - Privileged/shared IDs
 - Expired/invalid accounts
 - Prevent insider breach
 - Recertification, access attestation
 - Support for appropriate strength user credentials
 - Unauthorized privilege change detection

Pains addressed by identity and access assurance

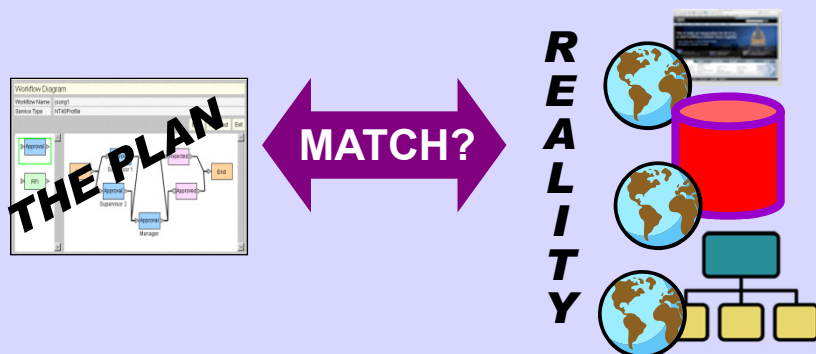
Single Sign On & Management of Web Access & Passwords



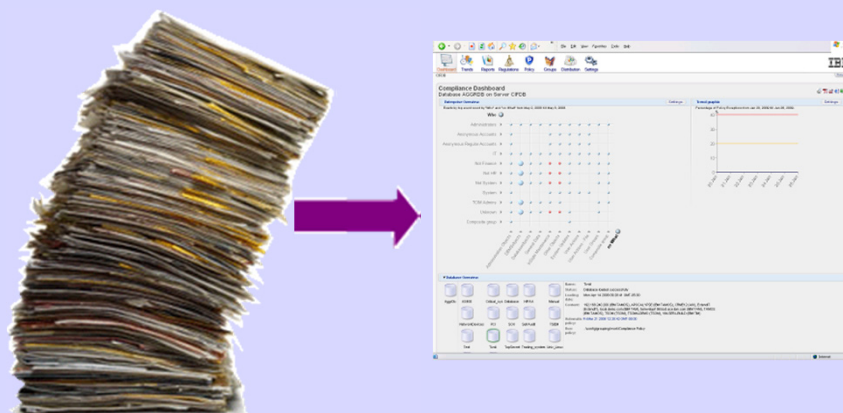
User Provisioning / Deprovisioning and Full Role Management



The 3 Rs – Reconciliation, Recertification & Reporting



Security log management & reporting



Privileged Identity Management

- What is a privileged identity?
 - Has access to sensitive resources
 - Required by virtually all platforms although modern platforms have more capabilities for separating PIM from general user access
 - Aside: “Least privilege” unaware developers
 - Often shared
 - Examples:
 - Root
 - Essential system processes that are over-privileged (a decreasing problem, but a reason that NIST SP 800-xxx guidance recommends only running required services, daemons, etc.)
 - Sysadmins/DBAs
 - Executives and their AAs
 - Oracle Financials Admin
 - SAP Admin
 - ...

Who cares about privileged users? Your auditors/regulators do!

Compliance Initiative	Relation to Privileged Account Controls
Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS)	Protect stored cardholder data (#3) Develop and maintain secure systems and applications (#6) Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know (#7) Insufficient internal controls over privileged accounts would negatively impact an organization's capability to meet all of these requirements.
California Senate Bill 1386 (now California Civil Code 1798) Other State Privacy Regulations	SB 1386 requires organizations that lose private information of California residents to report the loss to affected individuals. Unauthorized users of privileged accounts can bypass the access control mechanisms and audit controls of most systems to access private information without the organization knowing about it.
Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) Section 404	Requires corporate management to take responsibility for establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting Requires management to assess and report the effectiveness of the internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting. Insufficient internal controls over privileged accounts negatively impact an organization's capability to meet these requirements.
EU Data Protection Act	Appropriate technical measures must be taken against unlawful processing of Personal data and against accidental loss .. Including controlling access to info Insufficient internal controls over privileged accounts negatively impact an organization's capability to meet these requirements

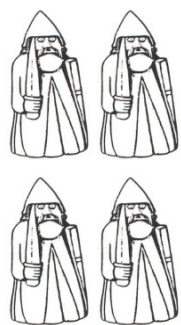
Problem Statement – Illustration (1)

The 'Standard' identity management model leads to an exponential increase in the number of privileged userids, and exponential increase in cost and risk

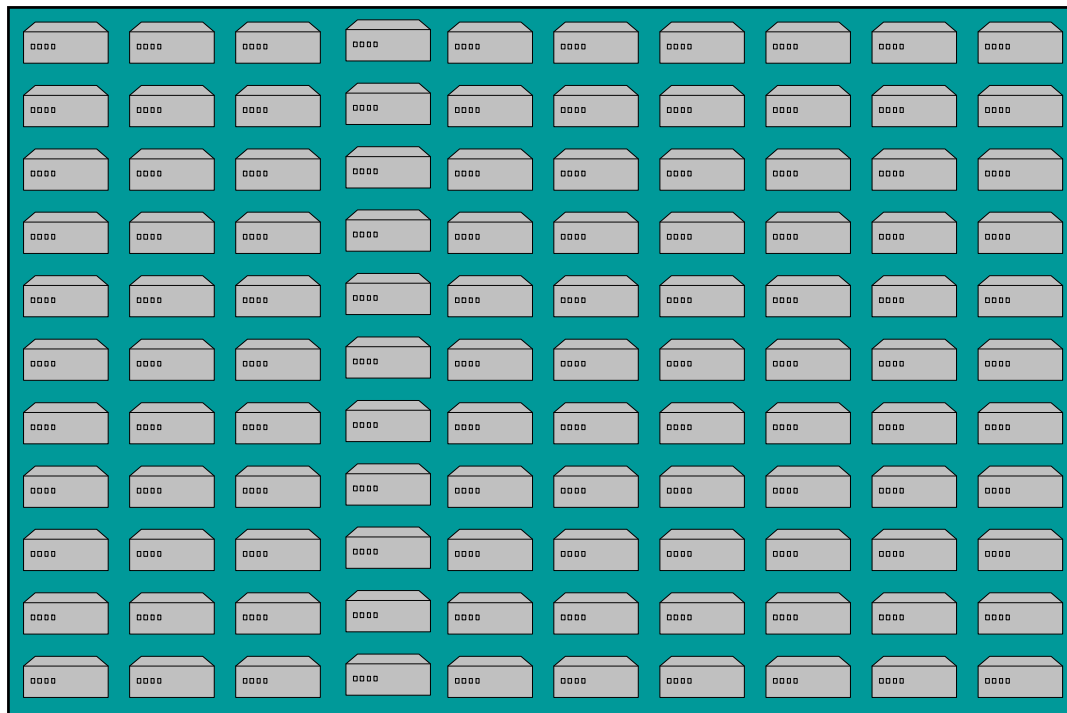
Originally, small teams ran servers locally

4 administrators

100 servers



X



= 400 Admin IDs

Problem Statement – Illustration (2)

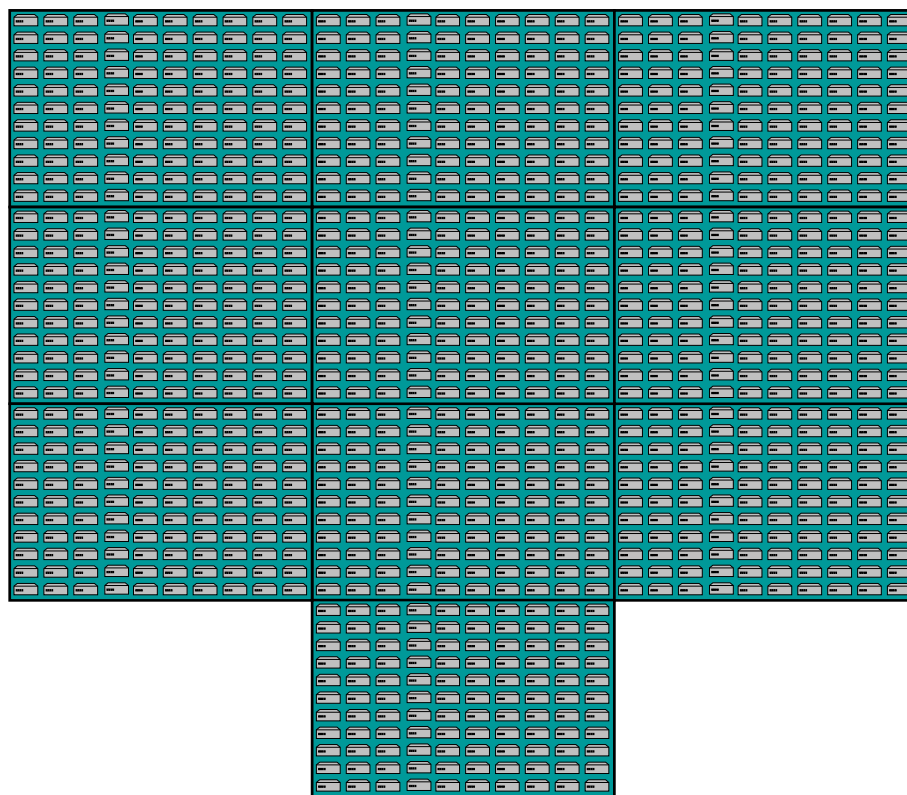
Then we developed Data Centers

40 administrators

1000 servers



X



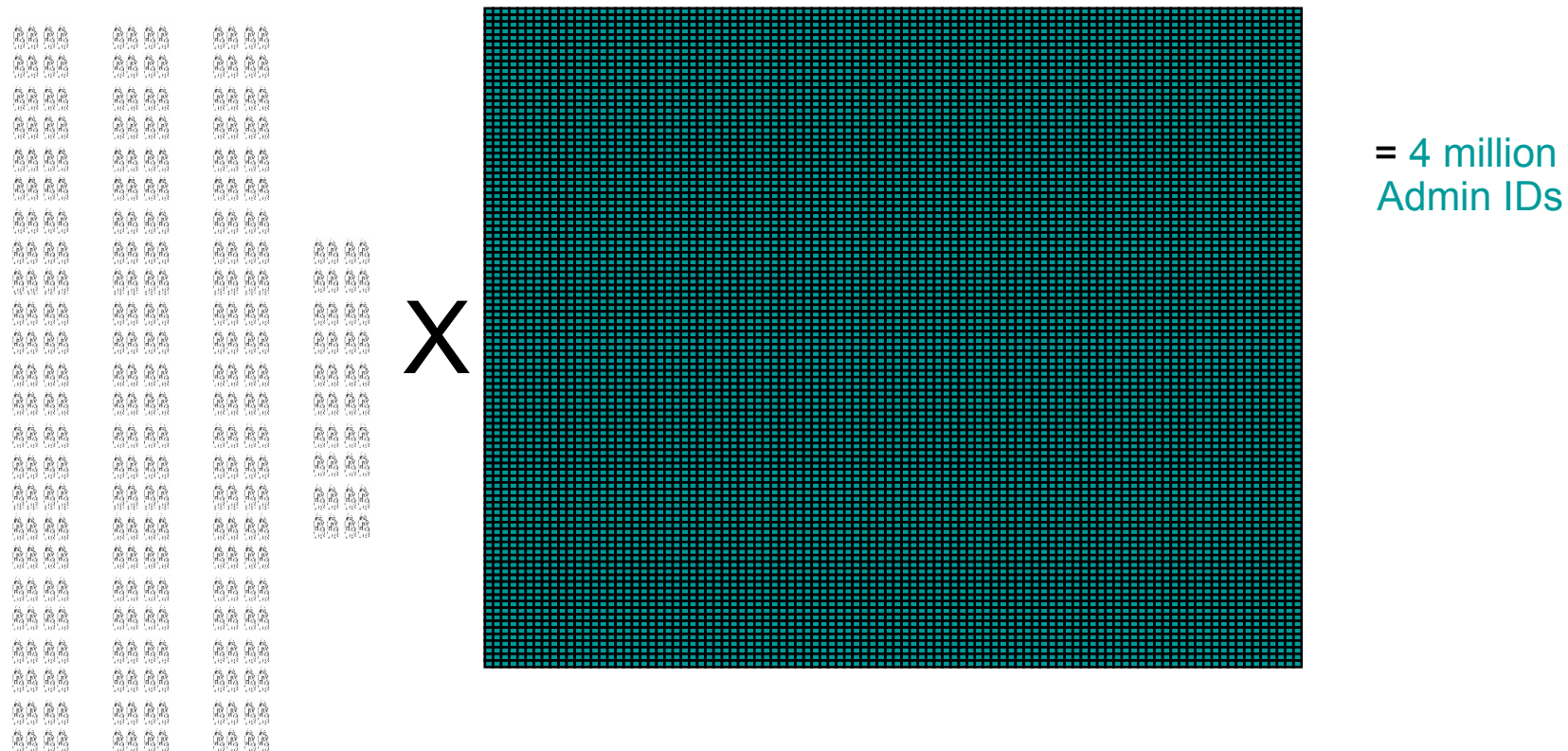
= 40,000 Admin IDs

Problem Statement – Illustration (3)

Then we developed Global Delivery Centers

400 administrators

10000 servers



Problem Statement

The traditional approach requires EITHER:

- Each administrator to have a userid on every system they administer
 - Exponential increase in privileged userids
 - Increased risk of mismanagement of privileged userids
 - Increased userid administration costs

OR

- Administrators share privileged userids
 - Risk of losing 'accountability'
 - Issues with password management and security
 - Out of step with regulatory thinking
- The proliferation of Virtualization, Data Centers, Cloud Computing and fine grained Roles/Entitlement management will greatly exacerbate this problem
- Privilege Identity Management combines the best features of both approaches, without the disadvantages

Known People (un)Intentionally Do Great Harm

- **Known people with privileged identities unintentionally or intentionally do harm**
 - eCrime survey, 2007-2009 average – over 50% of respondents experienced at least 1 malicious insider incident
 - IT sabotage/theft for business advantage are generally committed by technical, privileged users
 - Insider attacks are often more costly than attacks coming from external sources
 - CERT best practice guidelines recommend “Use extra caution with system admin, technical or privileged users”

Sources:

- 2010 Cybersecurity (e-crime) Watch Survey (conducted by CSO, the U.S. Secret Service, CERT and Deloitte's Center for Security & Privacy Solutions)
- Ponemon Institute's Cost of Cyber Crime Study 2010
- “Common sense guide to detection and prevention of insider threats” 3rd edition - v3.1, CERT, Jan 09

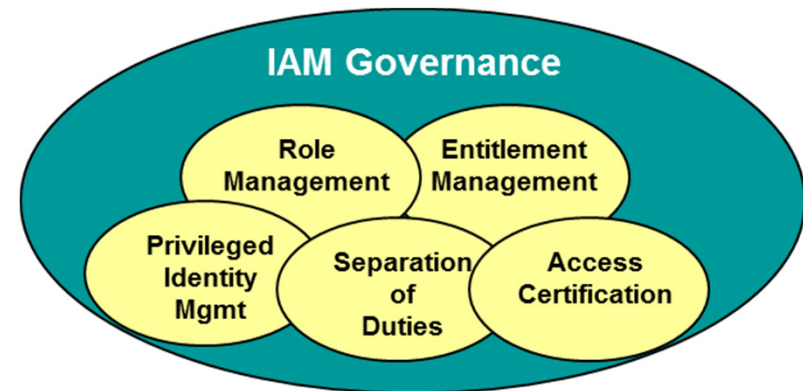
Privileged Identity Management is an integral part of IAM Governance

▪ Key PIM functions include:

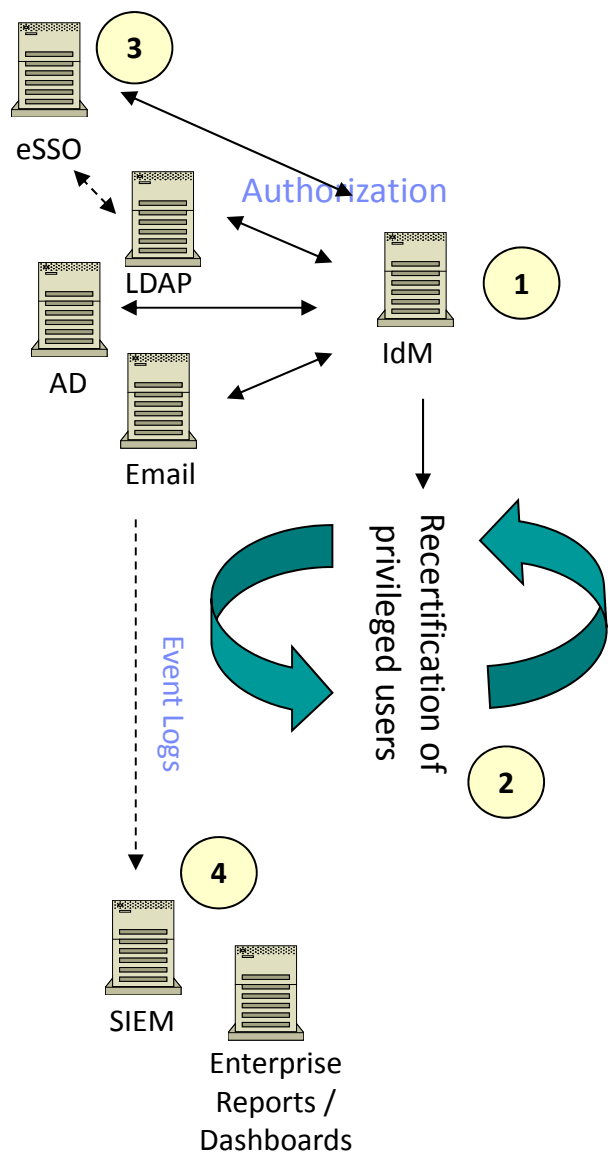
- Centralized management of privileged and shared identities
- Secure access and storage of shared identities
- Single sign-on with automated check in and check out of shared and privileged IDs
- End to end monitoring and reporting

▪ Benefits

- Centralized Privileged ID management improves IT control and **reduces risk**
- Automated sign on and check-in/out simplifies usage and **reduces cost**
- Comprehensive tracking and reporting **enhances accountability and compliance**



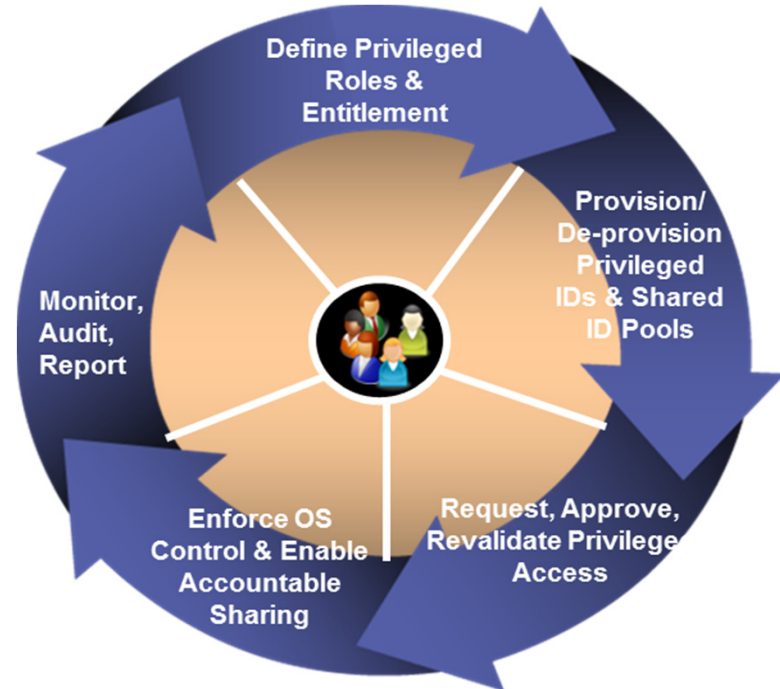
How it works



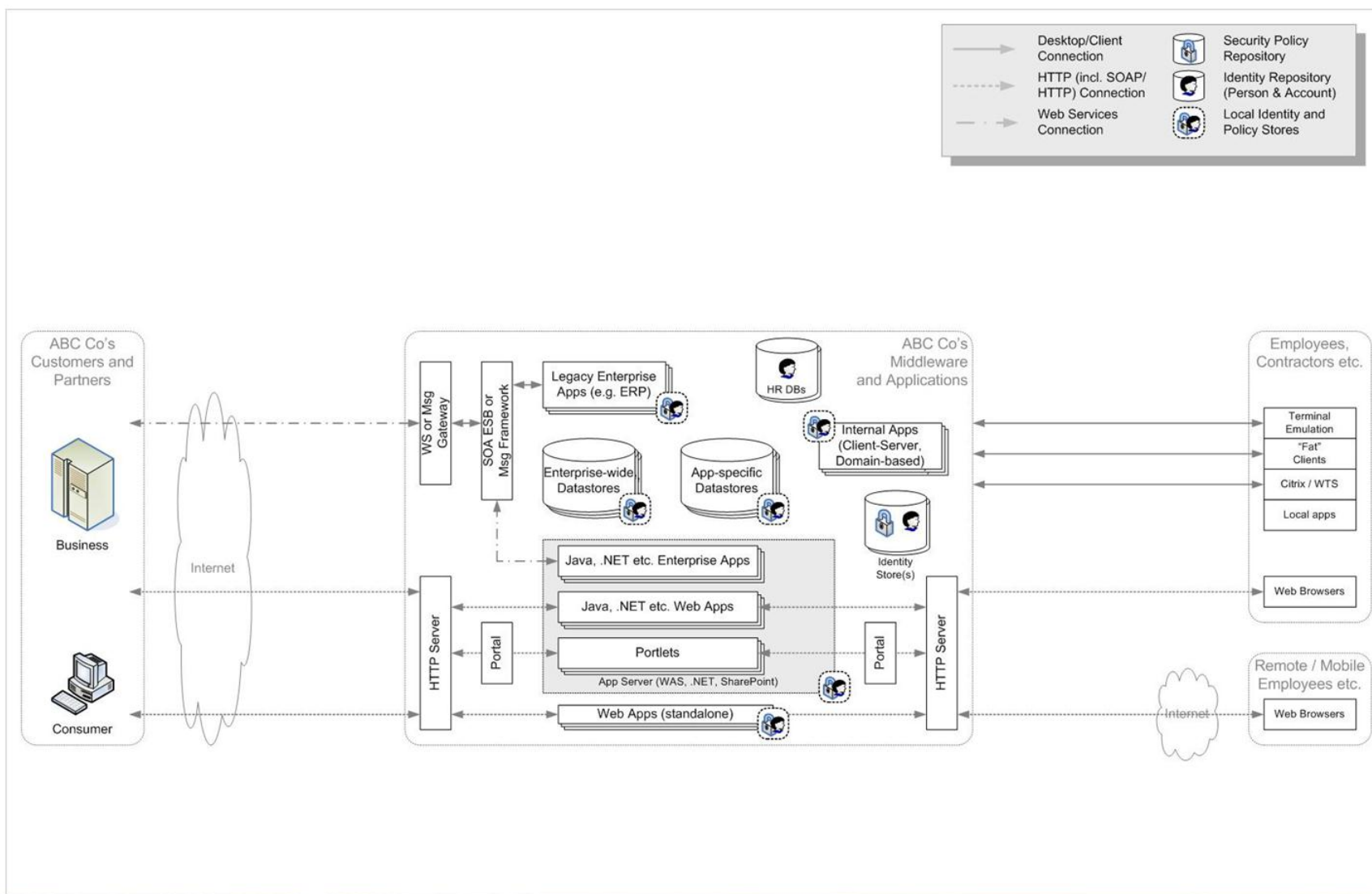
- 1
 - IdM with extensions provisions privileged IDs and manages pools of shared IDs
 - Shared IDs are stored in a secured data store
- 2
 - Periodically recertify account authorizations through a consistent work flow.
- 3
 - Privileged user logs into eSSO
 - eSSO automatically checks out/in shared ID as required to ensure accountability while simplifying usage
- 4
 - SIEM monitors all logs for end to end tracking

Address the growing privileged ID problem with a complete life cycle solution

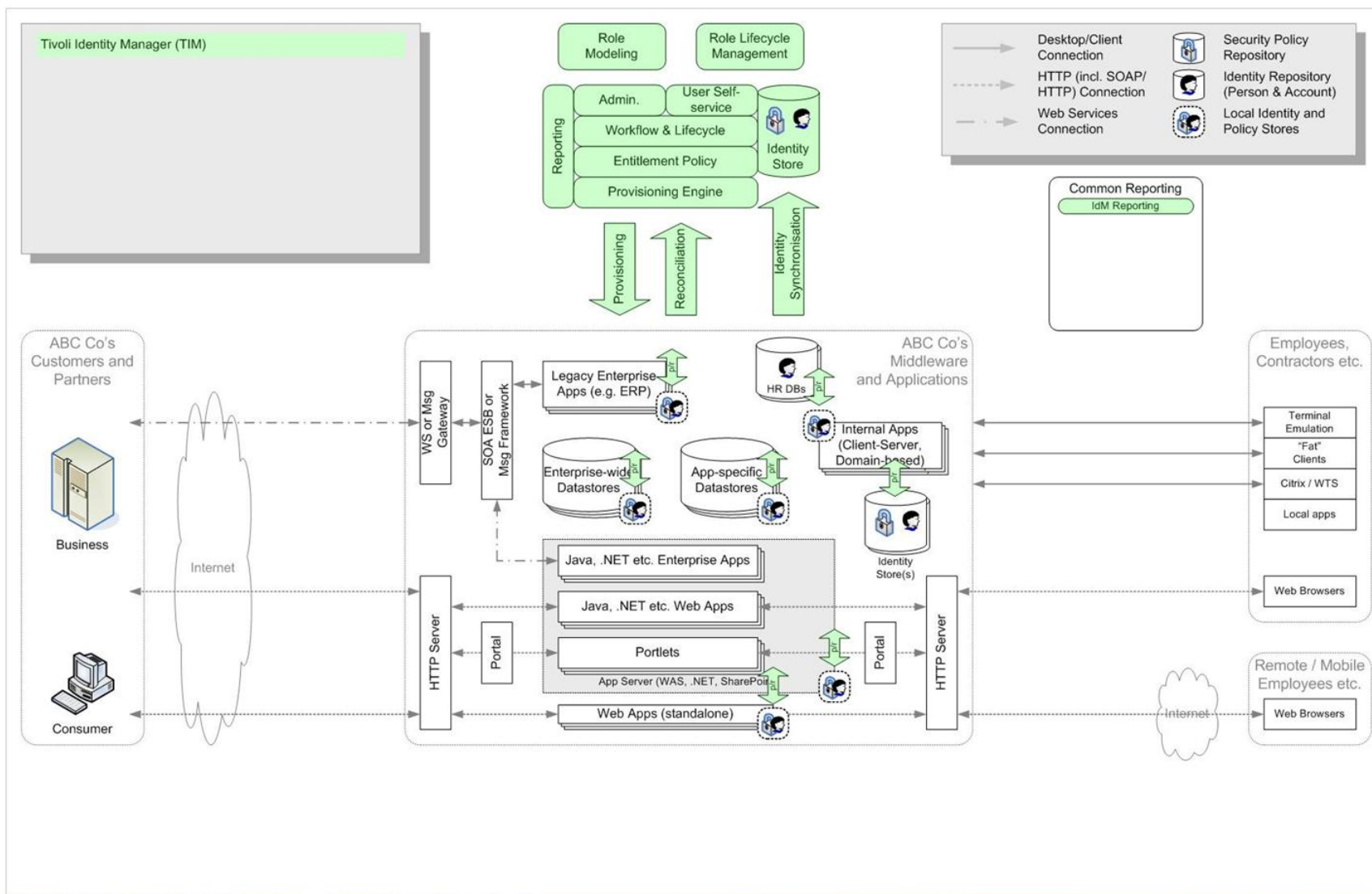
- Key trends are driving an exponential increase in Privileged IDs:
 - Virtualization is escalating the growth of Privileged IDs as these accounts are spread across multiple VMs
 - Data center consolidation creates a huge demand for privileged IDs as a large number of admins manage an ever growing number of servers
 - Cloud computing and the dynamic infrastructure is driving the growth of virtualization and data centers, further driving the exponential growth
- Benefits
 - Centralized Privileged ID management improves IT control and **reduces risk**
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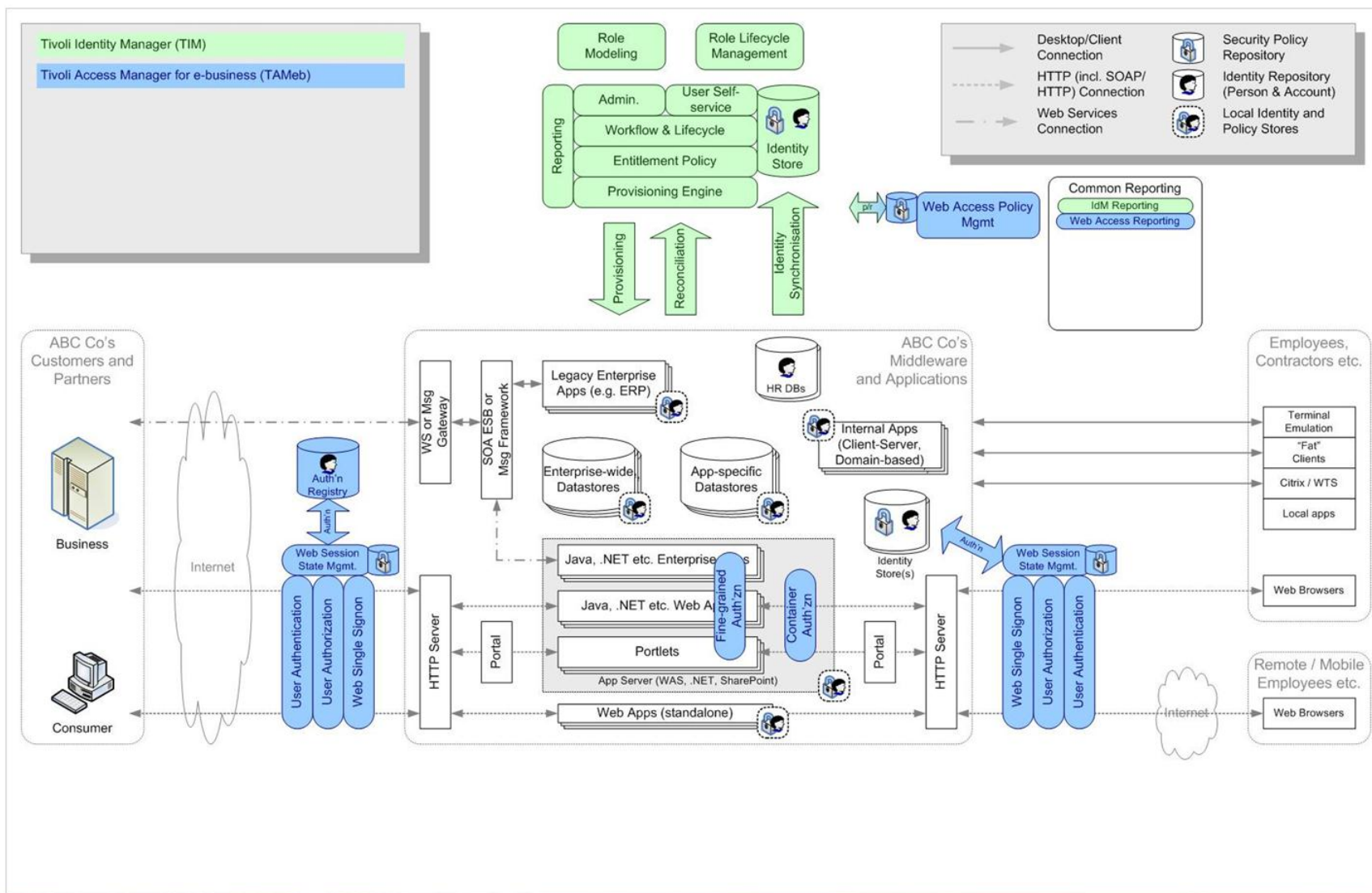
Generic Environment for Identity, Access and Compliance Management



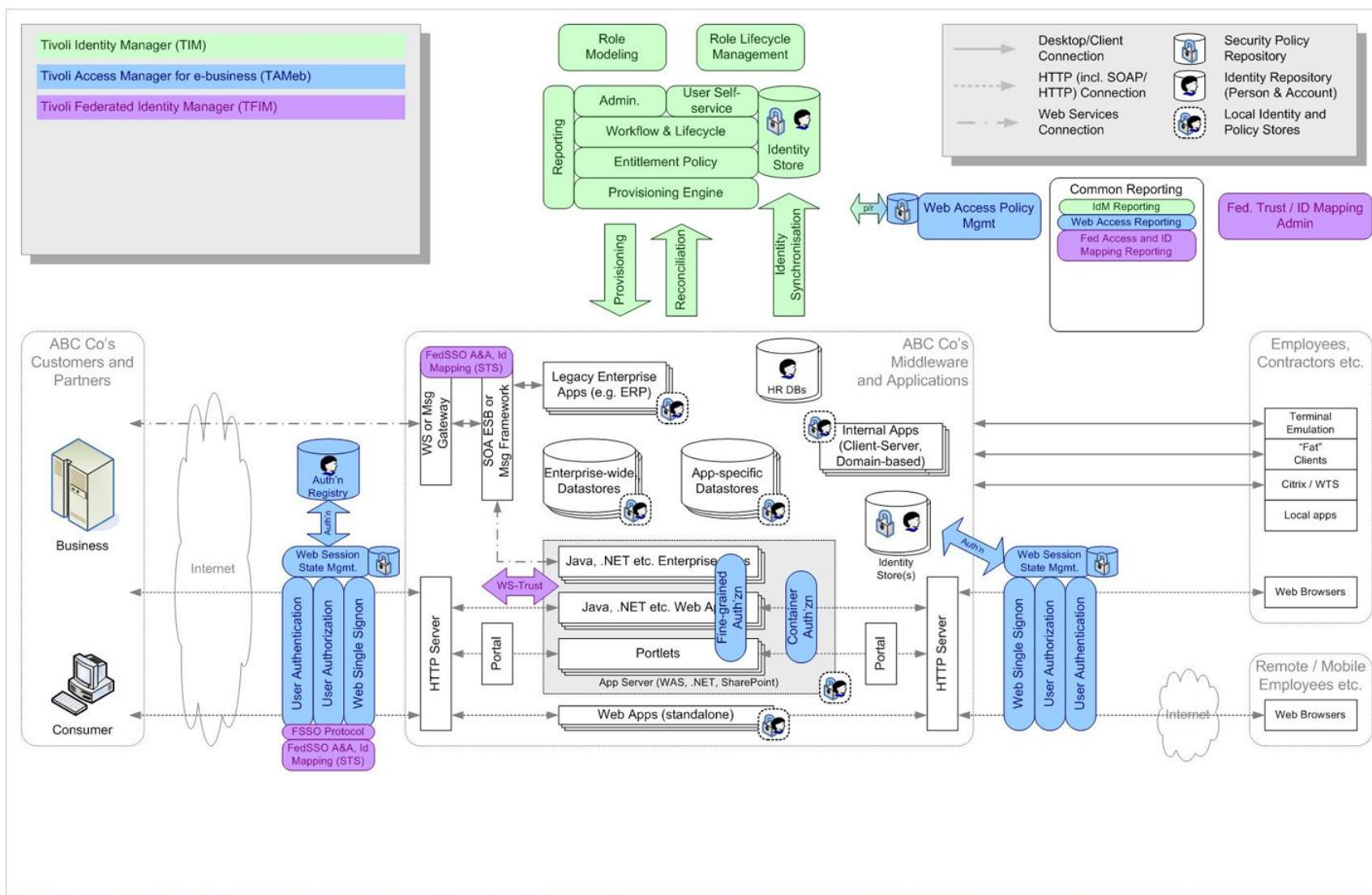
Identity Management



Web Access Control

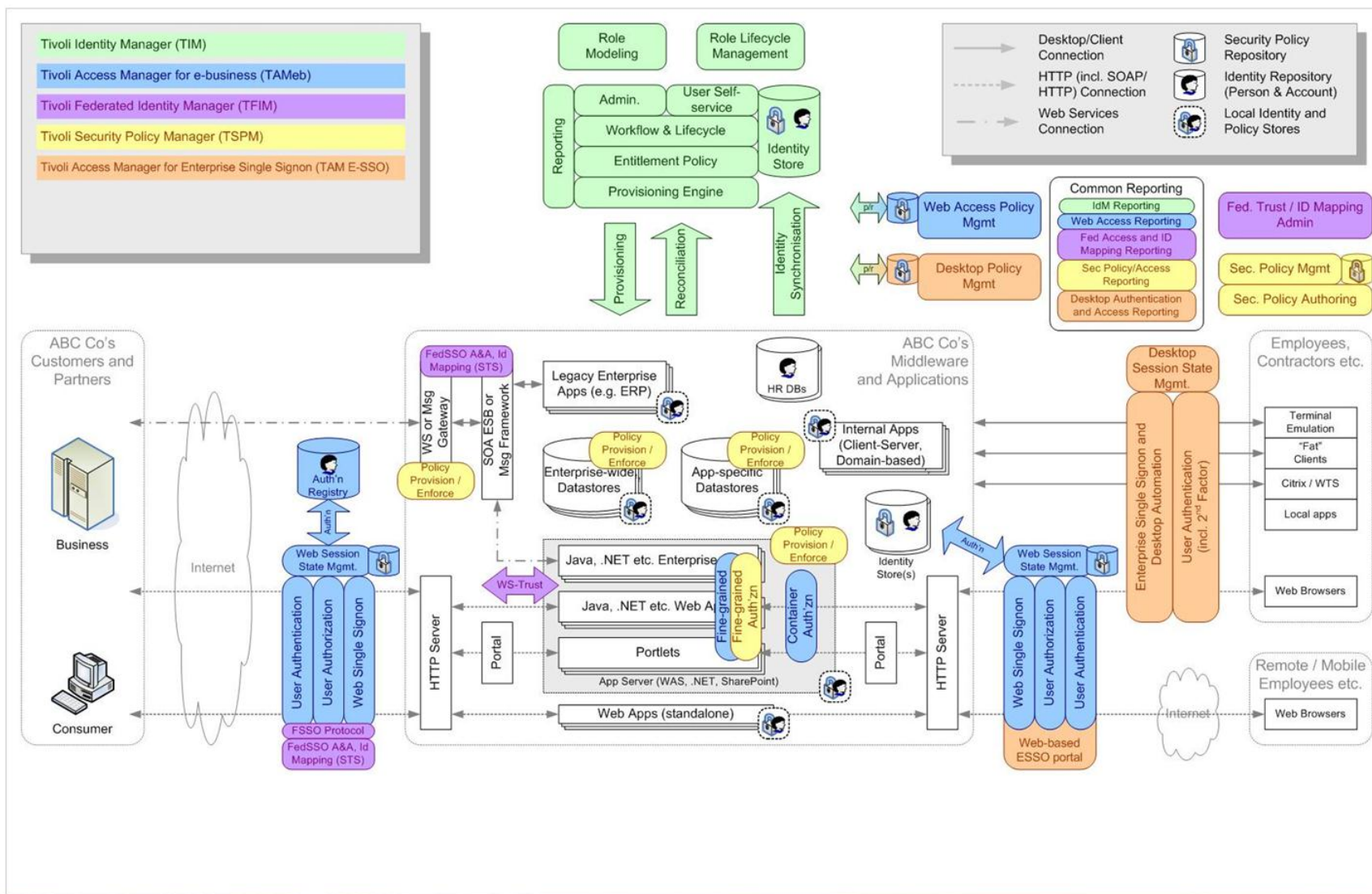


Federated Identity Management

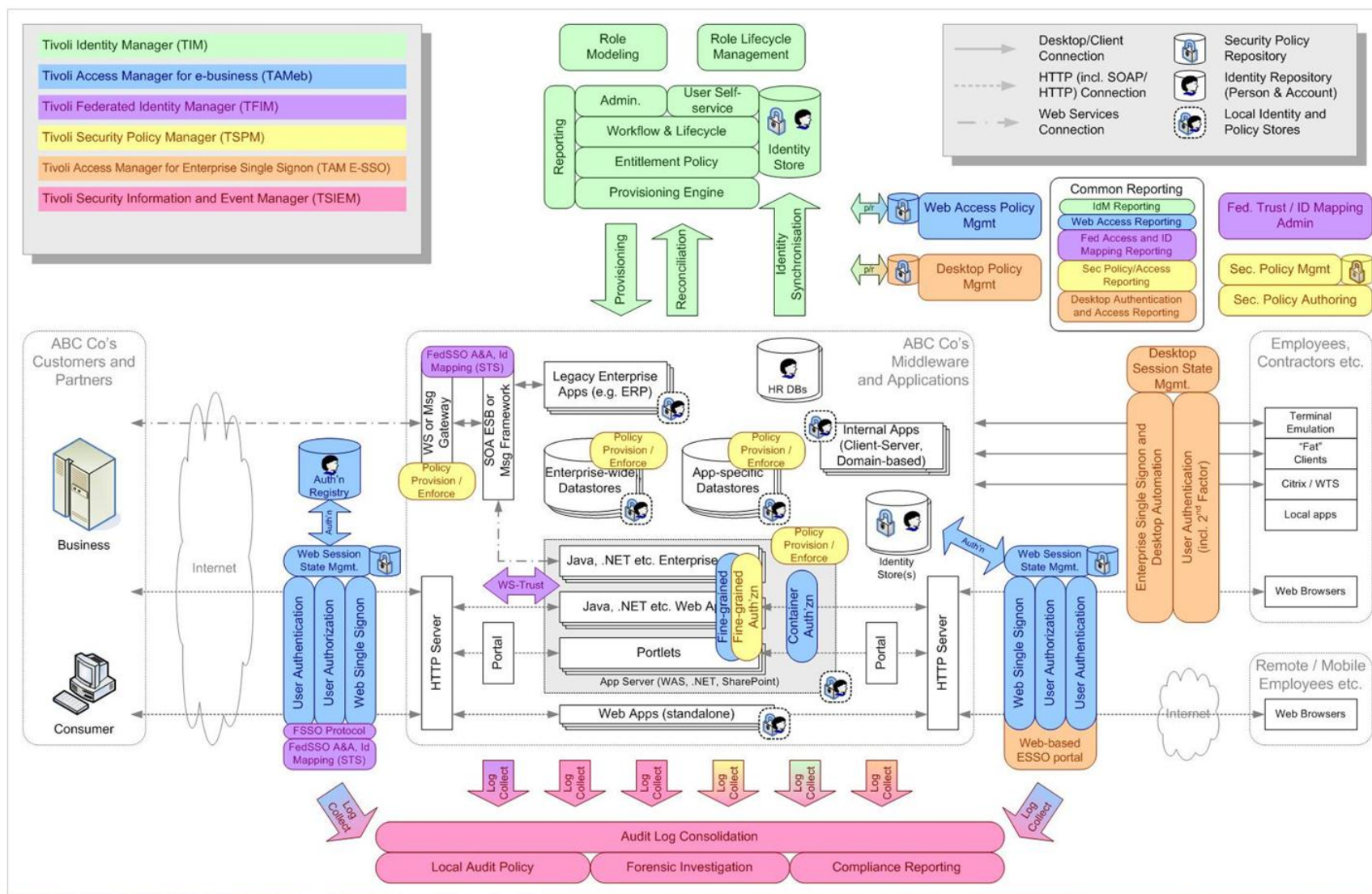




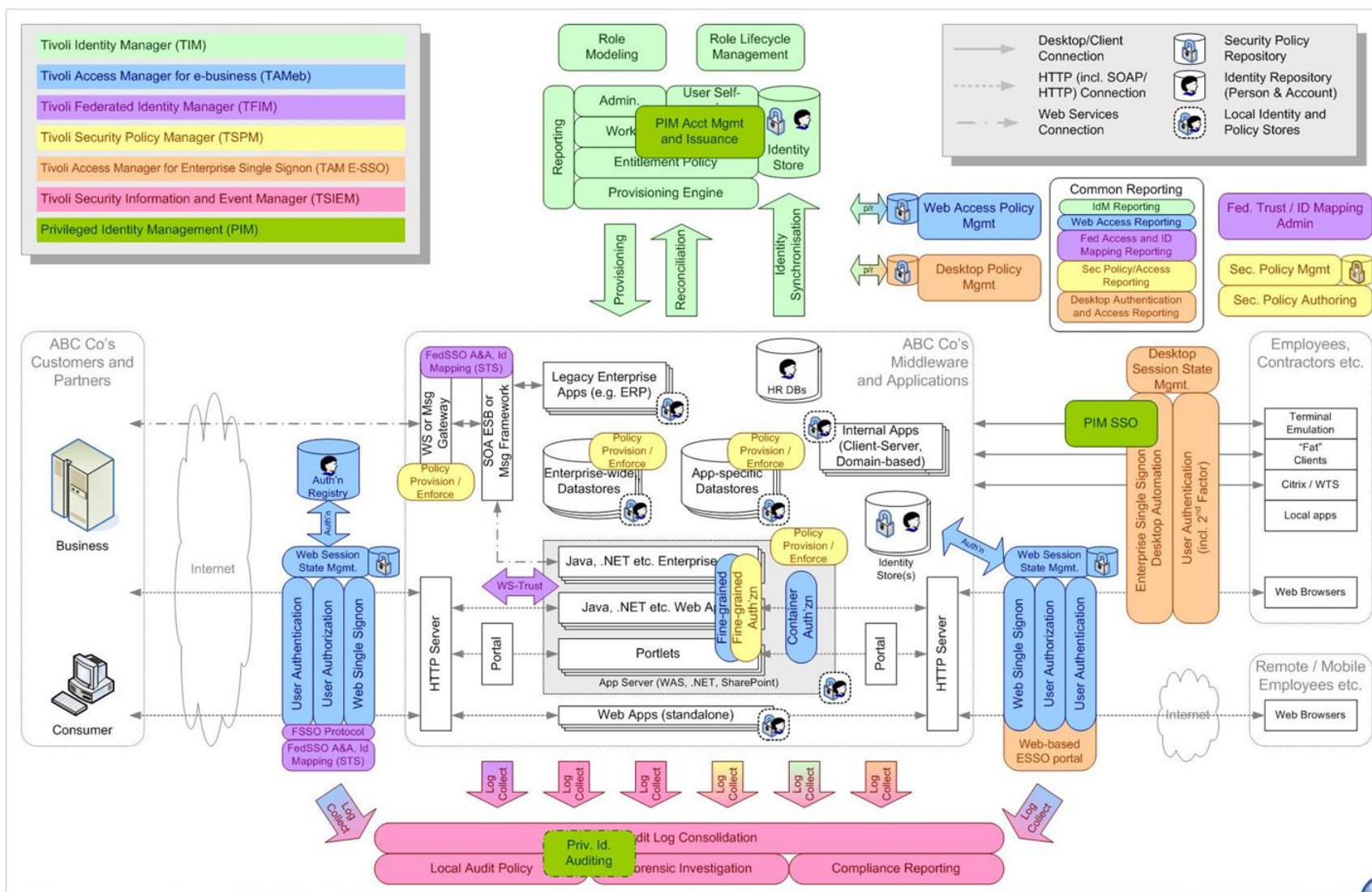
Enterprise (Desktop) Single Signon



Audit Log Centralisation and Compliance Management



Privileged Identity Management



Resources

- www.ibm.com/security
- IBM Redguide: [Introducing the IBM Security Framework and IBM Security Blueprint to Realize Business-Driven Security](#)

Thank
You